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10/711,475	09/21/2004	Herbert A. Bankstahl	ITW7510.088	5474
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ZIOLKOWSKI PATENT SOLUTIONS GROUP, SC (ITW) 136 S WISCONSIN ST PORT WASHINGTON, WI 53074			NGUYEN, PHUONGCHI T	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2833				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/711,475	BANKSTAHL, HERBERT A.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Phuongchi Nguyen	2833

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

**A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
 THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.**

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15, 19-22, 24-37, 61-67, 70-73, 76-81, 85-96, 99 and 101-108 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 70-73, 76-81 and 85-92 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-15, 19-20, 22, 24-32, 61-67, 93-96, 99 and 101-108 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 21 and 33-37 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09/21/04 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/31/07 (2 pages).
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAIL ACTION

1. Applicant's amendment of August 31, 2007 is acknowledged. It is noted that claims 70 and 96 are amended. Claims 16-18, 23, 38-60, 68-69, 74-75, 82-84, 97-98, 100 and 109 are canceled.
2. Based on the definition on the amendment of February 23, 2006, the well connector 44 is a cable adapter, a stem portion 56 is a welding device and a receptacle 42 is a device adapter. This paragraph is maintained for ease to understand the rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claim 61 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 61, lines 6-7, "first attaching means" and "second attaching means" raise issue of U.S.C. 112, 6th paragraph; because (1) the claim limitations must use the phrase "means for"; (2) the "means for" is modified by functional language.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1-4, 6-7, 11-12, 14-15, 61-63 and 65-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by C.H. Stevens, Jr. (US2742622- herein after referred to as Stevens).

In regards to claim 1, Stevens discloses a high-power quick connector assembly comprising a first connector (12) having a stem portion (30) and a collar portion (18) (figure 5) connectable to a cable (16), the stem portion (30) having a shank segment (a portion of 30) extending an axial length of the stem

portion (30) and a threaded segment (a portion of 40 and 42); and a second connector (10) having a recess (formed inside 62) formed therein, the recess (formed inside 62) constructed to receive the stem portion (30) of the first connector (12) and engage the shank segment (a portion of 30) and the threaded segment (a portion of 40, 42) (figure 1).

In regards to claim 2, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the stem portion (30) of the first connector (12) further comprises a pair of planar surfaces (36, 38) (col. 2, lines 34-37) truncating opposing sides of the stem portion (30).

In regards to claim 3, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the first connector (12) is rotatable relative to the second connector (10).

In regards to claim 4, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the first connector (12) is rotatable relative to the second connector (10) by approximately 90 degrees, (the first 12 and second 10 connectors can rotate from 1° to 1800).

In regards to claim 6, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the second connector (10) further comprises a threaded section (68, 70) formed about a distal end of the recess (formed inside 62) (figure 1).

In regards to claim 7, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the recess (formed inside 62) of the second connector (10) further comprises a generally circular section (62) constructed to receive the shank segment (a portion of 30) of the first connector (12) (figure 1).

In regards to claim 11, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly further comprising at least one shoulder (1st thread from the end of 30) extending about the shank segment (a portion of 30) of the stem portion (30) of the first connector (12).

In regards to claim 12, Stevens discloses the high power quick connector assembly wherein the recess (formed inside 62) of the second connector (10) has a groove (1st groove forming by a 1st thread

68, 70 formed inside 62) formed there about constructed to engage the at least one shoulder (1st thread 40, 42 of 30) of the shank segment (a portion of 30) of the first connector (12) (figure 3).

In regards to claim 14, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein at least one shoulder (1st thread of 30) of the stem portion (30) of the first connector (12) mechanically and electrically connects to the second connector (10) and the threaded segment (a portion of 40, 42) of the stem portion (30) of the first connector (12) mechanically and electrically connects to the second connector (10) (figure 1).

In regards to claim 15, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the recess (formed inside 62) of the second connector (10) further comprises a thread portion (68, 70) having at least one channel (entrance hole) formed there across, the at least one channel (entrance hole) constructed to allow the at least one shoulder (1st thread of 30) to pass there through (figure 1).

In regards to claim 61, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly comprising: means (housing/opening of 12) for receiving a cable (16); means (of 12) for connecting the receiving means (housing/opening of 12) to a power source, the means (of 12) for connecting including: first attaching means (of 30) having a contact surface area (on 30); and second attaching means (of receptacle 10/of recess inside 62) having a contact surface area (inside 62) that is greater than the contact surface area (on 30) of the first attaching means (of 30).

In regards to claim 62, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the second attaching means (of receptacle 10/of recess inside 62) includes a plurality of threads (68, 70) about the contact surface area (on 68, 70) of the second attaching means (of receptacle 10/of recess inside 62).

In regards to claim 63, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the receiving means (housing/opening of 12) further comprises first securing means (of thread 40, 42) for

engaging the first attaching means (of 30) and second securing means (of thread 68, 70) for engaging the second attaching means (of receptacle 1O/of recess inside 62).

In regards to claim 65, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the contact surface area (of thread 40, 42, 36, 38) of the first attaching means (of 30) is generally smooth (36, 38) and has at least one lip (a first thread of thread 40, 42) extending about a circumference at an end thereof (fig. 1).

In regards to claim 66, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the at least one lip (a first thread of thread 40, 42) of the first attaching means (of 30) is constructed to engage the first securing means (of thread 40, 42) to the second securing means (of thread 68, 70) and the second securing means (of thread 68, 70) has a plurality of threads (68, 70) formed thereabout constructed to engage a plurality of threads (40, 42) formed about the second attaching means (of receptacle 1 O/of recess inside 62).

In regards to claim 67, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the first attaching means (of 30) has a diameter (of 18) that is larger than a common diameter (of recess 62) of the second attaching means (of receptacle 1 O/of recess inside 62) and the diameter (of 18) is located further from an end of the connecting means (of 12) than the second attaching means (of receptacle 1 O/of recess inside 62).

In regards to claim 22, Stevens discloses the quick connector assembly of claim 21 wherein the body of the device adapter (1 O) further comprise a first threading (1st thread of 68) formed about an outside surface about the second (mating) end and a second threading (1st thread of 70) formed about a circumference of the another end.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 8, 10, 19, 24-32 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over C.H. Stevens, Jr. (US2742622- herein after referred to as Stevens) in view of Double (US3736548).

In regards to claim 8, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the first connector (12) is attached to a cable (16) and the second connector (10) is rigidly attached to the device (another mating device). Stevens discloses the invention substantially general as claimed, but lacks a welding cable. However, Double teaches a weld cable (col. 8, line 7-8). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to modify the connector cable of Stevens by having a welded cable as taught by Double for increasing the connection between the cable and the quick connector assembly.

In regards to claims 10 and 64, Stevens discloses the invention substantially general as claimed, but lacks to disclose the level of temperature and the amount of flow current. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to provide on the connector assembly of Stevens a temperature change of less than approximately 40 degrees when subjected to a current of approximately 700 amps to prevent overheating.

In regards to claim 19, Stevens discloses a quick connector assembly for a device comprising a cable adapter(12) connectable to a cable (16) and having a cable end (44) and a device end (30); a device adapter (10) constructed to engage the device end (30) of the cable adapter (12) and the device adapter (10) comprising a body (of 62 or 10) having a first (mating) end and a second (cable) end (which connects to the cable end 22); a recess (formed inside 62) extending into the body (of 10) from the first (mating) end; a threaded section (of 68, 70) formed in the recess (formed inside 62) proximate the first (mating) end; a smooth section (66, 64) formed in the recess (formed inside 62) between the threaded section (of

68, 70) and the second (cable) end (fig. 1). Stevens discloses the invention substantially general as claimed, but lacks a welding cable. However, Double teaches a weld cable (col. 8, line 7-8). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to modify the connector cable of Stevens by having a welded cable as taught by Double for increasing the connection between the cable and the quick connector assembly.

In regards to claim 24, Stevens discloses the quick connector assembly wherein the device adapter (10) further comprises a ledge (60) formed in the recess (formed inside 62) generally between the threaded section (of 68, 70) and the smooth section (66, 64).

In regards to claim 25, Stevens discloses the quick connector assembly wherein the device adapter (10) further comprises a first channel (on 66) and a second channel (on 64) extending axially through the threaded section (of 68, 70) formed in the recess (formed inside 62).

In regards to claim 26, Stevens discloses the quick connector assembly wherein the first (on 66) and second channels (on 64) are on generally opposed sides of the threaded section (of 68, 70) of the recess (formed inside 62) (fig. 1).

In regards to claim 27, Stevens discloses the quick connector assembly wherein the device end (30) of the cable adapter (12) further comprises an unthreaded portion (36, 38) and a threaded portion (40, 42) (col. 2, lines 34-37).

In regards to claim 28, Stevens discloses the quick connector assembly wherein the unthreaded portion (36, 38) is closer to an end of the cable adapter (12) than the threaded portion (40, 42). "an end of the cable adapter" is defined by the viewer's position.

In regards to claims 29 and 30, "to be connected to a device capable of outputting a power signal suitable for welding" and "to communicate the power signal to the welding cable" are not positively recited in the claim.

In regards to claim 31 and 91, Stevens discloses the quick connector assembly wherein the cable adapter (12) and the device adapter (10) are fully connectable within one wrist-turn rotation therebetween.

In regards to claim 32, Stevens discloses the quick connector assembly wherein the threaded section of the recess of the device adapter (10) has a pair of channels (on 66, 64) extending across the threaded section (of 68, 70), the channels (on 66, 64) having a diameter similar to a diameter of the smooth section (66, 64) formed in recess (formed inside 62) and less than an inner diameter of the threaded section (of 68, 70) (fig. 1).

9. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over C.H. Stevens, Jr. (US2742622- herein after referred to as Stevens) in view of Double (US3736548) applied as claim 1 above, and further in view of EP241121 A2 (has equivalent US Patent Cusick, III et al 4702539).

In regards to claim 5, Stevens discloses the invention substantially general as claimed, but lacks a plurality of threaded holes formed in the collar portion. However, EP241121 A2 teaches a threaded hole (adjacent to reference numeral 14) is formed in the collar portion of the connector (18) (figure 1). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to modify the connector assembly of Stevens by having a thread hole in the first connector body as taught by EP241121 for securing the collar of the first connector to the outer housing of the connector assembly.

10. Claims 9 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over C.H. Stevens, Jr. (US2742622- herein after referred to as Stevens) in view of Double (US3736548) applied as claim 1 above, and further in view of G.W.Lecocq (US3491329).

In regards to claims 9, 20, Stevens discloses the invention substantially general as claimed, but lacks of connector being constructed by a tellurium copper material. However, G.W.Lecocq teaches the socket connector is constructed from at least one of a tellurium copper material (col. 3, lines 31-32). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to modify the

connector assembly of Stevens by having one of the connector being constructed by a tellurium copper material as taught by G.W.Lecocq for increasing conductivity in the connector.

11. Claims 13, 93-96, 99 and 101-105 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over C.H. Stevens, Jr. (US2742622- herein after referred to as Stevens) in view of Double (US3736548) applied as claim 11 above, and further in view of Cusick, III et al (US4702539).

In regards to claim 13, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the recess (formed inside 62) of the second connector (10) has a first diameter (1st diameter is on 10, which is corresponding to the 1st thread of 30) similar to a diameter proximate the at least one shoulder (1st thread of 30) of the shank end (of 30) of the first connector (12), a second diameter (2sd thread of 30) is similar to a diameter (of 1st thread) of the thread end (of 30) of the stem portion (30) of the first connector (12) (figure 1). Stevens discloses the invention substantially general as claimed, but lacks a welding cable and the first diameter of the recess being greater than the second diameter of the recess. However, Double teaches a weld cable (col. 8, line 7-8) and Cusick, III et al teach the first diameter (inner side walls of 26) of the recess (26) is greater than the second diameter (forming by inner side of protrusion 28 and opposite side wall of 26) of the recess (26) (figures 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to modify the connector cable of Stevens by having a welded cable as taught by Double for increasing the connection between the cable and the quick connector assembly and to provide on the connector assembly of Stevens the first diameter of the recess being greater than the second diameter of the recess as taught by Cusick, III et al for guiding and locking the second connector into the first connector.

In regards to claim 93, in view of claim 13, Stevens further discloses a receiver (10) configured to be connected to a device (12) and the receiver (10) having a first tubular section (of 24) having a diameter and a second tubular section (of 26) having a diameter greater than the diameter of first tubular section (of 24); a plug (body of 30) constructed to be connected to a cable (16)

and having a stud (30), a stud (30) with a first (rear) outer (surface) diameter (of 32) similar to the diameter of the first tubular (front) section (of 24) of the receiver (10), and a second (front section) outer diameter (of 30) substantially similar to the diameter of the second tubular (rear) section (of 26) of the receiver (10), the second outer (front section) diameter (of 30) of the stud (30) having a plurality of threads (40, 42) formed thereabout (col. 2, line 36)(fig. 1).

In regards to claim 94, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein a plurality of threads (40, 42) formed about the second tubular (mating) section of the receiver (12) and constructed to engage the plurality of threads (40, 42) of the stud (stem portion 30) (fig. 1).

In regards to claim 95, Stevens discloses the rotation of the plug (body of 30) relative to the receiver (10) engages the threads (68, 70) of the receiver (10) with the threads (40, 42) of the plug (body of 30) in a locking fashion (by the threads) (fig. 1).

In regards to claim 96, Stevens discloses the receiver (body of 30) is rotatable relative to the receiver (10) by approximately 90 degrees (fig. 1).

In regards to claim 99, Stevens discloses the (2sd) threads (40, 42) about the second outer diameter of the stud (30) are truncated on opposing sides of the second outer diameter (of 30)(fig. 1).

In regards to claim 101, Stevens discloses the plug (body of 30) further comprises an orifice (44; opening or aperture where cable 16 is connected) constructed to receive the cable (16) therein. The weld cable is rejected for the same reason of claim 8.

Claims 102, 103 and 105 are rejected for the same reason of claims 10, 13 and 9.

In regards to claim 104, Stevens discloses the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the plug (body of 30) rotatable relative to the receiver (10) from an initial position to a fully engaged position upon approximately 90 degrees of rotation wherein rotation of the plug (body of 30) engages the plurality of threads (40, 42) of the plug (body of 30) with a plurality of threads (68, 70) of the receiver (10).

12. Claims 106-108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over G.W.Lecocq (US3491329- herein after referred to as Lecocq) in view of Stevens (US2742622).

In regards to claim 106, Lecocq discloses a quick-connect connector assembly comprising a first connector (10) electrically connectable to a second connector (18); at least one of the first (10) and the second connector (18) are constructed from a material having an electrical conductivity made copper and having a machine-ability of brass (col. 3, lines 31-32 and/or 34-35). Lecocq discloses the invention substantially general as claimed, but lacks to disclose the amount of copper and brass materials on the connectors and the rotation of the first connector connecting to the second connector. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to provide on the connector assembly of Lecocq the amount of copper such as 80% and brass materials such as 75% on the connectors for the purpose of the user needed; since the amount of copper and brass materials are to increases the conductivity in the connectors; and by having the thread segment as taught by Stevens for rotation the first connector into the second connector to increasing more security between the two connector bodies.

In regards to claim 107, Stevens discloses the invention substantially generally as claimed, but lacks the material has a yield strength of at least 40 Kpsi. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to provide on the connector assembly of Lecocq the material having yield strength of at least 40 Kpsi for greater durability.

In regards to claim 108, Stevens discloses the quick connect connector assembly wherein the first connector (12) rotatably engages the second connector (10) from an insert position to a fully engaged position in less than approximately 180 rotational degrees from the insert position.

Allowable Subject Matter

13. Claims 21 and 33-37 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

14. Claims 70-73, 76-81 and 85-92 are allowed.

15. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

In regards to claim 21, the prior art fails to show the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the device adapter further comprises another recess extending into the body from the second end and fluidly connected to the first recess.

In regards to claim 33, the prior art fails to show the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the welding device end of the cable adapter includes a shouldered shank at an end thereof and a threaded section between the shouldered shank and the cable end of the cable adapter.

In regards to claim 85, the prior art fails to show the high-power quick connector assembly wherein the stud having a threaded portion and a shoulder portion, the shoulder portion is located closer to an end of the cable connector than the threaded portion and has a diameter that is greater than an outer diameter of the threaded portion.

Responses to Argument

16. In regards to the 112, second paragraph, Applicant argues: "... the Examiner, after quoting 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, states that "claims 61, lines 6-7, 'first attaching means' and 'second attaching means' raise issue of U.S.C. 112, 6th paragraph." Applicant notes that this does not appear to be a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112 as well" is not deemed persuasive; Applicant clearly saw that the rejection of claim 61 is under section after quoting 35 U.S.C 112, second paragraph. Applicant presented no argument why these claims would be allowable over the other record. Therefore, Claim 61 stands final rejected as discussed in the office action.

17. In regards to claim 1, Applicant argues "Claim 1 calls for the first connector to be connectable to a welding cable. While Stevens may teach a cable connector, Stevens does not disclose connecting either connector section 12 or 14 to a welding cable." is not deemed persuasive. Applicant admits that Stevens

teach a cable connector; However, Claim 1 of Applicant only recites the first connector to be connectable to a cable, NOT a welding cable. Therefore, a welding cable is not necessary to be in Stevens' connector.

18. In regards to claim 5, Applicant argues "...it appears EP241121A2 contains a threaded hole (adjacent to reference numeral 14), the threaded hole is part of the second connector (14), not the first connector (12)." is not deemed persuasive, because a thread hole in the connector body of 18 of EP241121A2 is only used to apply on the connector body of Stevens for securing the collar of the first connector to the outer housing of the connector assembly. The first or second connector is just a label for distinguish the connector bodies.

19. In regards to claim 8, Applicant argues "Double fails to teach or suggest a weld cable... Column 8, lines 7-12 ... One skilled in the art would recognize that the use of the term "weld" in Double refers to the bond formed between the potting material and the cable casing, not to connecting the potting material to a weld cable. " is not deemed persuasive, because Claim 8 of Applicant just requires the connector to be attached to the weld cable, the method how to weld cable such as boding or connecting to the potting material is not recited in claim 8.

20. In regards to claim 10, Applicant argues "The burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness falls on the Examiner. MPEP §2143. To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ580 (CCPA 1974). " is not deemed persuasive, because it is inherent that when the high current runs through the connector assembly, the temperature will be produced and increased by time.

Since a high power quick connector assembly of Applicant has only a first connector with a stem portion, a collar portion, a cable and the second connector with a recess. Correspondingly, the connector assembly of Steven also has a first connector with a stem portion, a collar portion, a cable and the second connector with a recess. The high power quick connector assembly of Applicant is able to maintain the

temperature less than 40 degrees; thus the Convector assembly of Steven is also able to maintain the temperature less than 40 degrees.

21. In regards to claim 19, Applicant argues: "Stevens fails to teach a device adapter comprising a body having a smooth section formed in the recess between the threaded section and the second end. Rather, Stevens teaches that smooth sections 66 and 64 are at the same axial location as the threaded end; the smooth sections 66 and 64 are the same distance from the second end as the threaded sections 68 and 70." is not deemed persuasive.; because Claim 19 simply recites "...a device adapter comprising a body having a smooth section formed in the recess inside between the threaded section and the second end..."; and Stevens reads on claim 19 as discussed in 35 U.S.C 103 (a).

22. In regards to claim 19, Applicant argues: "Double fails to teach or suggest a weld cable..." is not deemed persuasive; because Claim 19 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stevens in view of Double. The weld cable of Double is used to modify the cable of Stevens; and the weld cable is discussed as claim 8 above.

23. In regards to claim 61, Applicant argues: "Stevens fails to teach any such "means for receiving a weld cable" is not deemed persuasive; because claim 61 recites means for receiving a cable; and Stevens do have means such as housing or opening of 12 for receiving a cable. The weld cable is discussed as claim 8 above.

24. In regards to claim 93, Applicant argues: "A review of Figs. 1 and 2 of Stevens clearly shows that stud 30 does not have a second diameter substantially similar to the diameter 26 of the receiver. The threads 40, 42 present on stud 30 clearly are meant to engage the narrower diameter 24 of receiver 10, and not diameter 26." Is not deemed persuasive, because

the receiver 10 having a first tubular section (of 24) having a diameter and a second tubular section (of 26) having a diameter greater than the diameter of first tubular section (of 24);

a plug (body of 30) having a stud (30) with a first outer diameter (of 32) (32 is a rear surface section of body 30) substantially similar to the diameter of the first tubular section (of 24) (front section) of the receiver (10), and a second outer diameter (of 30) (the front section of body 30) substantially similar to the diameter of the second tubular section (of 26) (the rear section of 26) of the receiver (10), the second outer diameter (the front section of 30) of the stud (30) having a plurality of threads (40, 42) formed thereabout as seen in figure 1 and column 2, line 36.

25. In regards to claim 93, Applicant argues "while the Examiner has rejected claim 93 under the combination of Stevens, Double and Cusick, the Examiner fails to state what, if any, elements of claim 93 are taught or suggested by Double or Cusick" is not deemed persuasive, because the first line of the rejected claim 93 states "...in view of claim 13...". That means a portion of the rejected claim 93 has been rejected in claim 13.

26. In regards to claim 106, Applicant argues "There is no teaching or suggestion in either Lecocq or Stevens to construct the connector from a material having an electrical conductivity of a least 80% of that of copper and having a machineability of at least 75% of that of brass as called for in claim 106" is not deemed persuasive; because Lecocq does have the connectors are constructed from a material having an electrical conductivity made copper and having a machine-ability of brass as stated in column 3, lines 31-32 and/or 34-35. The percentage of copper and brass material can be made by the purpose of the user needed.' Stevens is not used in this modification.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH

shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phuongchi Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-2012. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM-4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paula Bradley can be reached on (571) 272-2800 ext 33. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PCN
November 10, 2007


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER